

BIRDS COLLECTED IN CUBA AND HAITI BY THE PARISH-SMITHSONIAN EXPEDITION OF 1930

By ALEXANDER WETMORE
Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution

INTRODUCTION

The Parish-Smithsonian Expedition of 1930 was organized by the late Lee H. Parish, with the cooperation of his father, Semmes W. Parish, for zoological exploration in Haiti, including also in its scope studies along the northern coast of Cuba. Though planned principally to cover work with birds and reptiles, so far as practicable the investigations included also collections of mammals, fishes, mollusks, and other groups. The present report is concerned with the birds, of which 558 specimens and six sets of eggs were obtained.

The party had at its service the yacht *Esperanza* (pl. 1), an 80-foot ketch-rigged boat equipped with an auxiliary engine, so that it was practicable to work at a number of important areas, particularly in Haiti, that otherwise would have been difficult of access.

Besides the two already mentioned, the party included Mrs. S. W. Parish, who assisted in radio communication, in photography, and in the care of specimens, and Watson M. Perrygo, of the staff of taxidermists of the United States National Museum. In addition to being head of the scientific party Lee Parish was captain and navigator, and was untiring in his efforts to promote the success of the work. The party devoted the major part of its time to collections on islands lying off the Haitian coast, as the *Esperanza* offered an exceptional opportunity for study in these comparatively little-worked areas.

The *Esperanza* left Miami, Fla., in the afternoon of February 15, 1930. The following morning a black-throated blue warbler and two Maryland yellowthroats came aboard, and the first specimen of the expedition, a yellowthroat, was obtained. On the same day the ship passed Bimini and that night anchored at Gun Cay in the Bahamas, but no landing could be made because of stormy weather. After a stormy passage the ship anchored at Gibara, Cuba, on February 20, and remained there until February 28, allowing oppor-

tunity for collections along the shore 3 miles east, on Santa Rosalia Lagoon, and on the Río Gibara above its mouth. On February 26, the naturalists visited a cave approximately a mile south of the town.

On March 1 the *Esperanza* anchored in the bay of Tánamo (pl. 1), where collections were made on the two following days south of town and on Turones Cay. On March 4, the party stopped to collect at Cayo Grande de Moa, and near the mouths of the Moa and Fabrico Rivers (pl. 2), where conditions were so interesting that they remained until March 9. They arrived at Baracoa (pl. 2) on the 9th and remained there until March 11, and then continued through the Windward Passage, arriving in Port au Prince on March 13.

The party obtained necessary permits to allow scientific collecting in Haiti through the kind offices of Gen. J. H. Russell, who at that time was American High Commissioner, and of others, and on March 19 they sailed for Gonave Island, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Coyle and Lieut. Faustin Wirkus. That afternoon they landed on Petite Gonave Island, where a number of iguanas and various birds were obtained. (Pl. 3.) This island is of low elevation and has an area of approximately 15 acres, the surface being mainly a sharply eroded limestone with a mangrove swamp at the center. On March 20 the *Esperanza* anchored near the lighthouse at the western end of Gonave Island, a point where important collections were made, as little or no work had been done in this remote section. On March 21 they moved to Anse à Galets and the following day made a trip into the interior of Gonave to a region known as Palma. (Pl. 3.) They returned on the 23d to Port au Prince to obtain supplies for a voyage along the southwestern peninsula. While here collections were made on March 26, 27, and 28 at Montet, and on March 31 an area southwest of Port au Prince was visited. On April 1 Lee Parish collected near Thomazeau.

On April 4 the *Esperanza* sailed to the westward arriving in the Bay of Baradères the following day (pl. 4). On April 6 the party visited two caves near a point called Mapou to explore for bones of extinct mammals. The first cave entered was small and, though so dry that conditions were favorable, produced no bones. A barn owl was taken and some human remains were found on a shelf. The second cave was deep, with water seeping through the ceiling, making it too damp for bones to have been preserved. Many birds were observed in the area adjacent. Further collections were made on the peninsula near Grand-Boucan on April 7, and on April 9, under guidance of the chief of the section, an expedition on horseback was made up the fertile valley of Petit Trou de Nippes to a cave con-

taining a large pool of clear water. The first chamber of this cavern was dry but contained no bones, while the inner chambers were damp. On April 10 and 11 collections were made near the mouth of the Baradères River. (Pl. 4.)

About dark on April 11 the *Esperanza* anchored off Grande Cayemite Island, rather large in area, rough and rocky, with broad areas covered with "Madame Michel" grass. The ship remained there until the following day and then moved to Petite Cayemite Island, which resembles the larger adjacent island in being of roughly eroded limestone. Work continued there until April 18, when Mr. and Mrs. Parish crossed to Corail for supplies, stopping on the way to collect at Bug Island, where they obtained numerous birds. (Pl. 5.)

On April 21 the party anchored in Bigie Bay (Pl. 5) at the extreme western end of the southwestern peninsula, and remained there, because of rough seas, until April 24, to collect in that vicinity and to recuperate from attacks of fever. On April 26 they came to Aux Cayes for supplies, and the following day crossed to Ile à Vache, dropping anchor in the beautiful little land-locked harbor of Feret Bay. (Pl. 6.) This bay, at the western end of the island, is lined by sandy beaches behind which grow coconut, cashew, and mango trees. From a boat, carried across into a salt-water lagoon in the interior, crocodiles and many other reptiles were collected. As the island had been unknown zoologically, all collections were important, and the party remained there until May 8. Collections were made throughout the higher ground of the western part of the island, and also on Raquette Cay, a small island off the eastern headland of Feret Bay, a haunt of pelicans and frigate birds. Among the reptiles taken at Île à Vache were a number of living specimens for the National Zoological Park. On May 6 a trip was made into the swampy region in the eastern part of the island.

Going by way of Bigie Bay, the *Esperanza* anchored at daybreak on May 10 in Lulu Bay at Navassa Island. (Pl. 7.) Landing was made by means of a steel ladder, which allowed ascent of the 20-foot cliff that bounds the lower level of the island. The island, uninhabited by man, was covered with low trees and thorny bushes growing over a rough, eroded limestone with little soil. Because of weather conditions the shore party had to return to the ship at 10 a. m., but they covered a good part of the island and obtained a representative set of the birds and a few reptiles. With no shelter from the blazing sun, heat was so intense that the collectors returned to the ship nearly exhausted. High seas prevented further work planned at the western end of Gonave Island, and the boat continued along the south coast of Gonave, anchoring on May 13 at Petite Gon-

ave Island. The following day a number of live iguanas were obtained for the National Zoological Park, and studies were made that might be used subsequently in preparing a habitat group of these interesting animals. The native fishermen were much afraid of these great lizards, but said that they were easily captured by putting rum in hollows in the rocks, where the iguanas would drink it and become helpless. The six obtained were taken by hand, the dangerous attributes of these animals being entirely imaginary. That evening the party sailed for Port au Prince. Miscellaneous collecting continued in that vicinity until the *Esperanza* set sail for Miami on May 24, and Mr. Perrygo left for New York on the steamship Ancon on May 28.

The expedition was highly successful in its objective of making collections on remote islands, and the specimens obtained, particularly the series of birds and reptiles, form valuable additions to the Haitian collections of the United States National Museum.

The success of the work was due largely to the initiative of Lee H. Parish, who was responsible for the organization of the party and whose skill as a navigator and resourcefulness under the difficult conditions of travel in waters remote from ordinary facilities made possible the scientific investigation of a number of little-known localities. Mr. Parish, in addition to these responsible duties, assisted constantly in the zoological work, both in collecting and in the preparation of specimens.

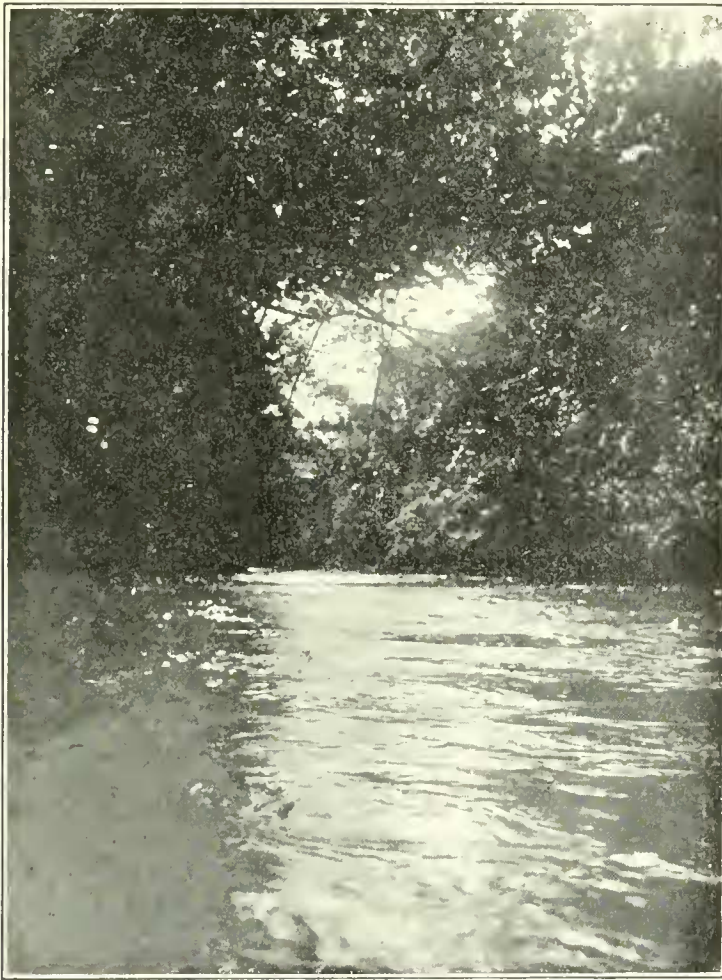
DISCUSSION OF THE AVIFAUNA

The collection from Haiti included skins of the black-throated green warbler (*Dendroica virens virens*) and the black-whiskered vireo (*Vireo olivaceus barbatula*) as first records for Hispaniola. In addition there were two forms new to science, the Navassa ground dove (*Columbigallina passerina navassae*) and the Île à Vache bullfinch (*Loxigilla violacea parishii*). With these the total list of birds known for Hispaniola is increased to 219.

Great interest attaches to the forms of birds that occur on the off-lying islands, as it frequently happens that common species on the larger land mass do not occur on its small dependencies. As indicated in the introductory statement of this report, the present expedition made special attempt to collect on small offshore islands, and it met with good success in these efforts. The birds recorded from certain of the islands will now be considered in more detail.

GONAVE ISLAND

The bird life of Gonave Island has been carefully studied by Dr. W. L. Abbott, with later collections from visits by A. J. Poole and W. M. Perrygo, traveling for the National Museum, so that Wetmore



ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE RÍO MCA. CUBA



NEAR BARACOA. CUBA



GONAVE ISLAND. INLAND FROM ANSE À GALETS



THE SHORE LINE OF PETITE GONAVE ISLAND
Native fishermen in foreground.

and Swales¹ have listed 84 forms from that island on the basis of the collections mentioned. The Parish expedition obtained in addition the tropic-bird (*Phaëthon lepturus catesbyi*) and the black-whiskered vireo (*Vireo olivaceus barbatula*), which raise the total to 86. The tropic-bird is a nesting species, and the vireo is a migrant that nests in southern Florida, the Bahamas, and Cuba.

NAVASSA ISLAND

The specimens secured on Navassa Island established the subspecific distinctness of the Navassa ground dove, described from skins collected by the present expedition as *Columbigallina passerina navassae* (Wetmore). Other species obtained have been listed² previously, though it is interesting to call attention to the collection of another skin of the ani (*Crotophaga ani*) from Navassa, further evidence that this cuckoo is a regular resident on the island.

PETITE GONAVE ISLAND

The island of Petite Gonave at the eastern end of Gonave Island has an area of approximately 15 acres, most of which is a very sharply eroded limestone formation, with a mangrove swamp in the center. The island is the home of a few fishermen and is remarkable especially for the occurrence of iguanas that range there in abundance. Several of these were captured alive for the National Zoological Park.

As would be expected, relatively few species of birds were obtained during a few hours' collecting, the total list numbering only 10. The golden warbler is one of considerable interest, since it is the same form as that found on Gonave Island and differs from that of the main island. The occurrence of the clapper rail is of interest as it is of decidedly local occurrence in this region. Following is the complete list to date, which will be extended principally through the occurrence of migrants, though there are several other resident forms that should occur:

Louisiana heron.....	<i>Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis.</i>
Little blue heron.....	<i>Florida caerulea caerulescens.</i>
West Indian green heron.....	<i>Butorides virescens maculatus.</i>
Hispaniolan clapper rail.....	<i>Rallus longirostris vafer.</i>
Semipalmated plover.....	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus.</i>
Lesser yellowlegs.....	<i>Totanus flavipes.</i>
Eastern white-winged dove.....	<i>Mclopelia asiatica asiatica.</i>
Gray kingbird.....	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis.</i>
Gonave golden warbler.....	<i>Dendroica petechia solaris.</i>
Northern water-thrush.....	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis.</i>

¹ U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 155, 1931, pp. 47-48.

² Idem, p. 53.

GRANDE CAYEMITE ISLAND

The island of Grande Cayemite, located near the center of the northern shore of the southwestern peninsula of Haiti, is nearly 9 kilometers long by 5 kilometers broad, and rises to an elevation of about 152 meters. It is rough and rocky with considerable area of scrub and many patches of "Madame Michel" grass. The avifauna of this island has been known previously from the work of Dr. W. L. Abbott, who recorded there 13 forms of birds from January 4 to 14, 1918. The Parish party increased this number by 12, so that it will be of interest to give the entire list as at present constituted. The presence of Ridgway's hawk, the golden warbler (the same form that inhabits adjacent Haiti), and the clapper rail is of interest. Several species recorded on the adjacent island of Petite Cayemite will undoubtedly be found here also. Following is the list of forms:

West Indian brown pelican.....	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis.</i>
Snowy heron.....	<i>Leucophoyx thula thula.</i>
Louisiana heron.....	<i>Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis.</i>
West Indian green heron.....	<i>Butorides virescens maculatus.</i>
Yellow-crowned night heron.....	<i>Nyctanassa violacea violacea.</i>
Ridgway's hawk.....	<i>Buteo ridgwayi.</i>
Hispaniolan clapper rail.....	<i>Rallus longirostris vafer.</i>
Rufous-naped plover.....	<i>Pagolla wilsonia rufinucha.</i>
Lesser yellowlegs.....	<i>Totanus flavipes.</i>
Least sandpiper.....	<i>Pisobia minutilla.</i>
Black-necked stilt.....	<i>Himantopus mexicanus.</i>
White-crowned pigeon.....	<i>Columba leucocephala.</i>
Zenaida dove.....	<i>Zenaida zenaida zenaida.</i>
Hispaniolan parrot.....	<i>Amazona ventralis.</i>
Ani.....	<i>Crotophaga ani.</i>
Gray kingbird.....	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis.</i>
Hispaniolan flycatcher.....	<i>Myiarchus dominicensis.</i>
Jamaican vireo.....	<i>Vireo olivaceus olivaceus.</i>
Hispaniolan golden warbler.....	<i>Dendroica petechia albicollis.</i>
Myrtle warbler.....	<i>Dendroica coronata coronata.</i>
Black-throated blue warbler.....	<i>Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens.</i>
Palm warbler.....	<i>Dendroica palmarum palmarum.</i>
Northern prairie warbler.....	<i>Dendroica discolor discolor.</i>
Grinnell's water-thrush.....	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis.</i>
Yellow-faced grassquit.....	<i>Tiaris olivacea olivacea.</i>

PETITE CAYEMITE ISLAND

The island of Petite Cayemite, located a little more than a kilometer west of Grande Cayemite Island, is about 3 kilometers long by 2 kilometers broad. The surface is of roughly eroded limestone covered with dense growths of "Madame Michel" grass and with some scrub, through which travel is difficult as there are few trails. The only previous visit of a naturalist recorded is that of Dr. W. L.

Abbott, who went there for a few hours on January 13, 1918. The naturalists of the Parish expedition collected 20 species of birds, and one form not obtained by them was secured by Doctor Abbott, making the known list 21. There will be various additions as further work is done. Following is the complete list as known at present:

Little blue heron.....	<i>Florida caerulea caeruleseens.</i>
Yellow-crowned night heron.....	<i>Nyctauassa violacea violacca.</i>
West Indian red-tailed hawk.....	<i>Buteo jamaicensis jamaicensis.</i>
Ridgway's hawk.....	<i>Buteo ridgwayi.</i>
Hispaniolan sparrow hawk.....	<i>Falco sparverius dominicensis.</i>
Black-necked stilt.....	<i>Himantopus mexicanus.</i>
White-crowned pigeon.....	<i>Columba leucocephala.</i>
Cuban ground dove.....	<i>Columbigallina passerina insularis.</i>
Key West quail-dove.....	<i>Oreopelcia chrysia.</i>
Hispaniolan vervain hummingbird.....	<i>Mellisuga minima vielloti.</i>
Hispaniolan mango hummingbird.....	<i>Anthracothorax dominicus.</i>
Gray kingbird.....	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis.</i>
Hispaniolan flycatcher.....	<i>Myiarchus dominicensis.</i>
Hispaniolan mockingbird.....	<i>Mimus polyglottos dominicus.</i>
Jamaican vireo.....	<i>Virco olivaceus olivaceus.</i>
Hispaniolan honey-creeper.....	<i>Coereba bananivora bananivora.</i>
Hispaniolan golden warbler.....	<i>Dendroica petechia albicollis.</i>
Cape May warbler.....	<i>Dendroica tigrina.</i>
Ovenbird.....	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus aurocapillus.</i>
Redstart.....	<i>Setophaga ruticilla.</i>
Yellow-faced grassquit.....	<i>Tiaris olivacea olivacea.</i>

ÎLE À VACHE

Île à Vache lies off the southern coast of the southwestern peninsula of Haiti, opposite the town of Aux Cayes, and is between 10 and 12 kilometers distant from the main shore. The island is about 12 kilometers long by 5 or a little more wide. The western end is elevated and rolling with many indentations along its shore line, while the eastern section is low and swampy. The island supports a number of families, but has tracts of brush and scrub, and birds are common. The *Esperanza* was anchored in Feret Bay, which was made the headquarters for work that covered the greater part of the island. So far as known no other naturalists have worked there, so that especial attention was given to obtaining collections as complete as possible. The bird list included 37 species, of which the bullfinch, which has been described as *Loxia violacea parishii*, proved new. A noteworthy species is Ridgway's hawk, of rare occurrence in most localities. The island seems an especially favorable point for the study of spring migration from the specimens obtained. The black-throated green warbler, obtained here by the Parish Expedition, is the first record for Haiti, and other species were recorded at rather late dates. Following is the complete list of species:

Antillean grebe.....	<i>Podilymbus podiceps antillarum.</i>
West Indian brown pelican.....	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis.</i>
Frigate-bird.....	<i>Fregata magnificens.</i>
Louisiana heron.....	<i>Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis.</i>
Little blue heron.....	<i>Florida caerulea caerulescens.</i>
West Indian green heron.....	<i>Butorides virescens maculatus.</i>
Yellow-crowned night heron.....	<i>Nyctanassa violacea violacea.</i>
West Indian tree-duck.....	<i>Dendrocygna arborea.</i>
Ridgway's hawk.....	<i>Buteo ridgwayi.</i>
Hispaniolan sparrow hawk.....	<i>Falco sparverius dominicensis.</i>
Antillean gallinule.....	<i>Gallinula chloropus portoricensis.</i>
Spotted sandpiper.....	<i>Actitis macularia.</i>
Black-necked stilt.....	<i>Himantopus mexicanus.</i>
White-crowned pigeon.....	<i>Columba leucocephala.</i>
White-winged dove.....	<i>Mclopelia asiatica asiatica.</i>
Cuban ground dove.....	<i>Columbigallina passerina insularis.</i>
Mangrove cuckoo.....	<i>Coccyzus minor teres.</i>
Ani.....	<i>Crotophaga ani.</i>
Hispaniolan mango hummingbird.....	<i>Anthracothorax dominicus.</i>
Gray kingbird.....	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis.</i>
Hispaniolan flycatcher.....	<i>Myiarchus dominicensis.</i>
Bank swallow.....	<i>Riparia riparia riparia.</i>
Hispaniolan cliff swallow.....	<i>Petrochelidon fulva fulva.</i>
Hispaniolan mockingbird.....	<i>Mimus polyglottos dominicus.</i>
Jamaican vireo.....	<i>Vireo olivaceus olivaceus.</i>
Black-whiskered vireo.....	<i>Vireo olivaceus barbatula.</i>
Hispaniolan honey-creeper.....	<i>Coereba bananivora bananivora.</i>
Black and white warbler.....	<i>Mniotilta varia.</i>
Black-throated green warbler.....	<i>Dendroica virens virens.</i>
Northern prairie warbler.....	<i>Dendroica discolor discolor.</i>
Black-poll warbler.....	<i>Dendroica striata.</i>
Northern water-thrush.....	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis.</i>
Hispaniolan grackle.....	<i>Holoquiscalus niger niger.</i>
Île à Vache palm tanager.....	<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus tetraopes.</i>
Yellow-faced grassquit.....	<i>Tiaris olivacea olivacea.</i>
March's grassquit.....	<i>Tiaris bicolor marchii.</i>
Parish's bullfinch.....	<i>Loxia violacea parishii.</i>



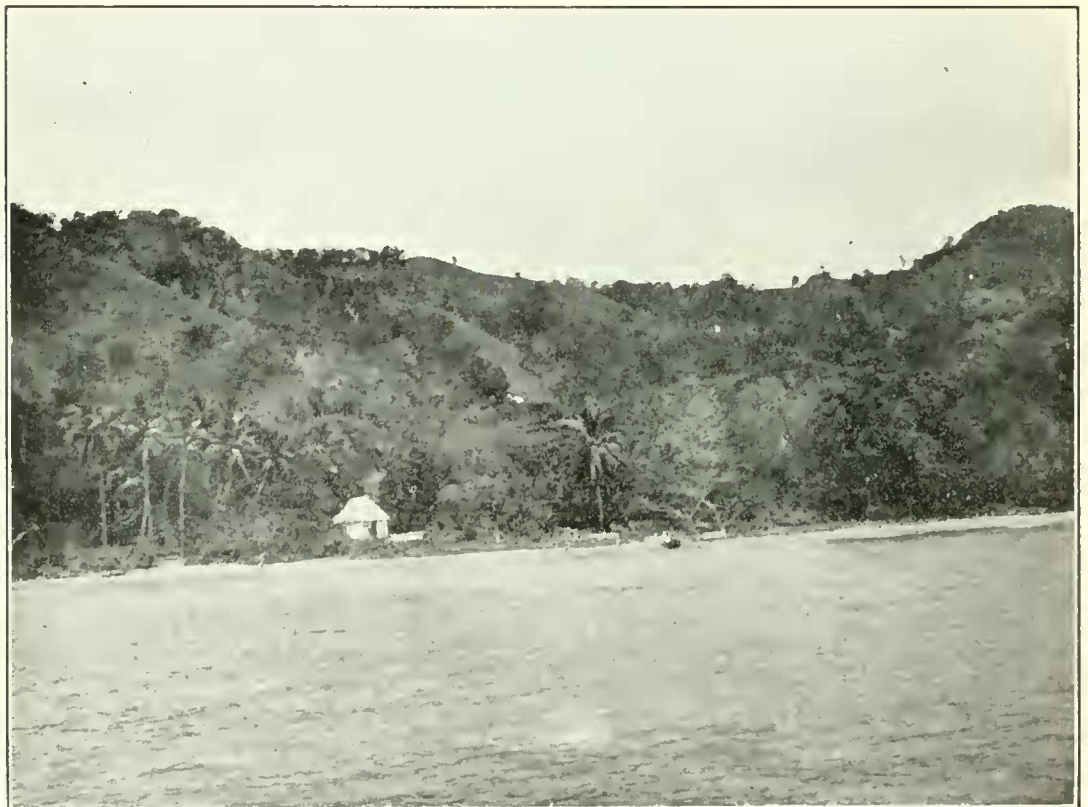
NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE BARADÈRES RIVER, HAITI



SHORE LINE NEAR PETIT TROU DE NIPPES, HAITI



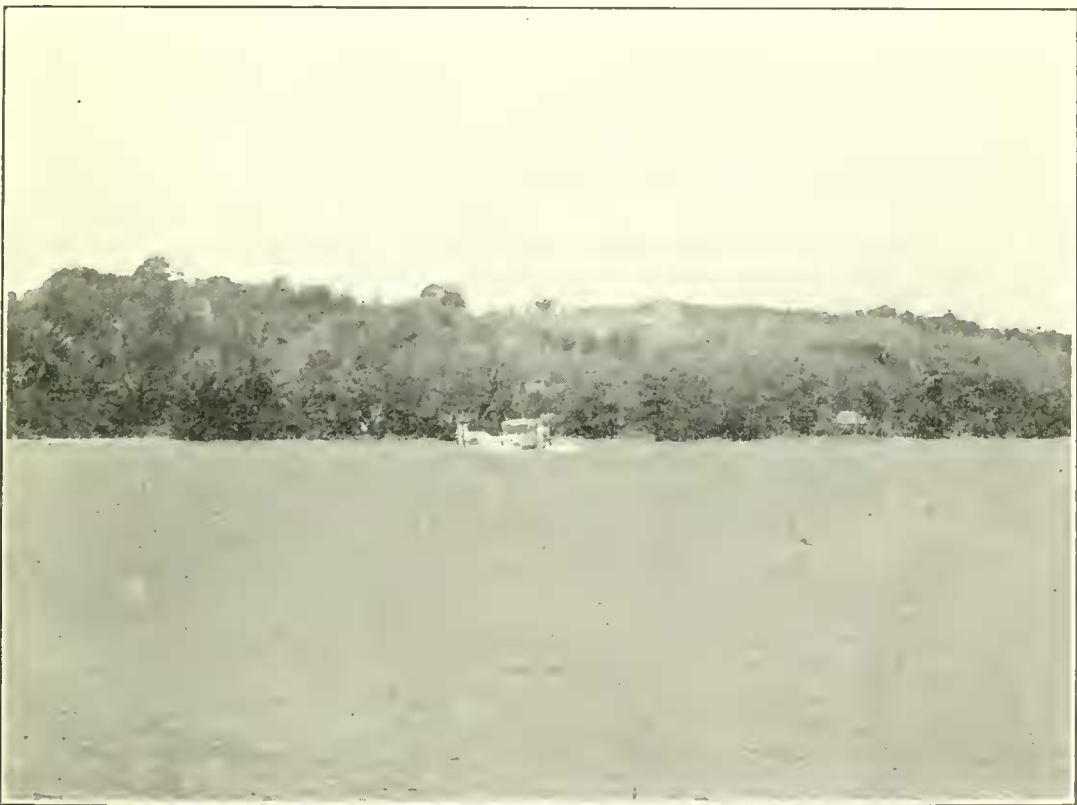
TOWN OF CORAIL, HAITI
The Cayemite Islands in the distance.



BIGIE BAY, HAITI



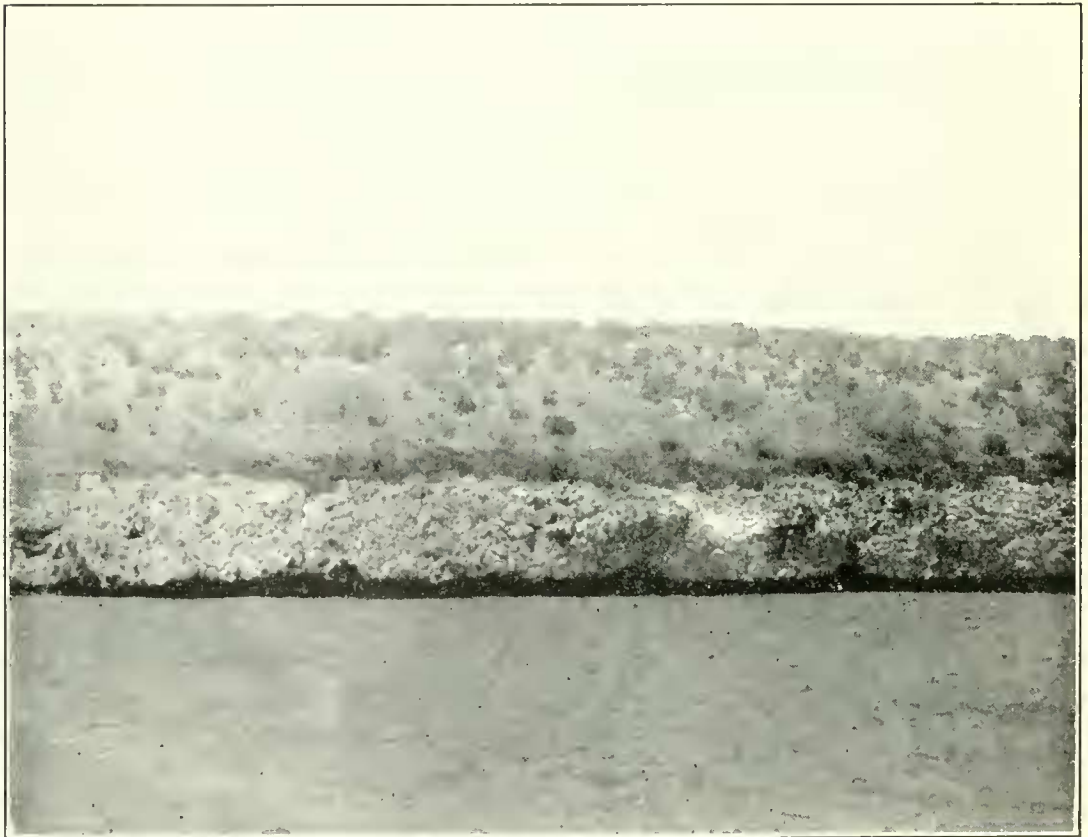
FERET BAY, ÎLE À VACHE, HAITI



FERET BAY, ÎLE À VACHE, HAITI



NAVASSA ISLAND



SHORE LINE OF NAVASSA ISLAND, SHOWING UNDERCUT BOUNDARY CLIFF

ANNOTATED LIST OF BIRDS

Order COLYMBIFORMES

Family COLYMBIDAE, Grebes

PODILYMBUS PODICEPS ANTILLARUM Bangs

ANTILLEAN GREBE

Podilymbus podiceps antillarum BANGS, Proc. New England Zoöl. Club, vol. 4, Mar. 31, 1913, p. 89 (Bueycito, Province of Oriente, Cuba).

W. M. Perrygo obtained an adult female and a young bird only a few days old on a small stream near Montet on March 27. The chick does not differ appreciably from the young of *P. p. podiceps* of the United States. Two other chicks, taken on Île à Vache on May 3, were preserved in alcohol.

Order PELECANIFORMES

Suborder PHAËTHONTES

Family PHAËTHONTIDAE, Tropic-birds

PHAËTHON LEPTURUS CATESBYI Brandt

YELLOW-BILLED TROPIC-BIRD

Phaëthon Catesbyi BRANDT, Bull. Sci. l'Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, vol. 4, May 10, 1838, p. 98 (Bermuda).

On March 21, 1930, eight pairs of tropic-birds were found along cliffs at the western end of Gonave Island, where they appeared to be nesting. A pair was collected by S. W. Parish. The bird has not been recorded here previously.

Suborder PELECANI

Family PELECANIDAE, Pelicans

PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS OCCIDENTALIS Linnaeus

WEST INDIAN BROWN PELICAN

Pelecanus Onocrotalus β *occidentalis* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 215 (Jamaica).

A male pelican, an immature bird with a mixture of gray on the crown, was collected by S. W. Parish at Grand-Boucan on Baradères Bay, April 11, 1930. This bird with a wing measurement of

465 mm is of the typical West Indian race. Others were recorded at Anse à Galets on Gonave Island, March 22, and at Île à Vache April 28. At the latter locality a female was prepared as a skeleton on May 5.

PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS CAROLINENSIS Gmelin

NORTHERN BROWN PELICAN

Pelecanus carolinensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 571 (Charleston Harbor, S. C.).

A female, secured on March 7 at Cayo Grande de Moa, is an adult bird in postbreeding plumage. This specimen has a wing measurement of 495 mm and is a representative of the northern race found along the coasts of the Southeastern United States, which is distinguished from the West Indian bird by larger size. It seems probable that the Moa specimen comes from the north as a wanderer, but its capture suggests the possibility that the resident pelican of the northern coast of Cuba may not be the typical West Indian form, but instead may be the same as the breeding bird of Florida. The writer and Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy arrived independently at belief in the distinctness of this form, which has been recognized also by J. L. Peters.³

The name here used seems to be the earliest that has been applied to the brown pelican of the United States. *Pelecanus albicollis* C. J. Maynard, described⁴ from Cedar Keys, Fla., is a synonym.

Family SULIDAE, Gannets and Boobies

SULA PISCATOR (Linnaeus)

RED-FOOTED BOOBY

Pelecanus Piscator LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 134 (Java Sea).

Six specimens of this booby were taken from the hundreds seen on Navassa Island on May 10, 1930. The skins prepared include one young bird in downy plumage with wing and tail feathers partly grown. Two of the specimens are in gray plumage with white tails, and one is in full adult white dress. The breeding colony here appears to be extensive, as the collectors speak of hundreds of birds seen.

³ Check list of birds of the world, vol. 1, 1931, p. 81.

⁴ Amer. Sportsman, vol. 3, no. 24, Mar. 14, 1874, p. 379.

Suborder FREGATAE

Family FREGATIDAE, Man-o'-war Birds

FREGATA MAGNIFICENS Mathews

FRIGATE-BIRD

Fregata minor magnificens MATHEWS, Austral Avian Rec., vol. 2, Dec. 19, 1914, p. 120 (Barrington Island, Galápagos Archipelago).

The five skins secured include an adult male, and an immature male with white head and underparts, taken 10 miles east of Baradères on April 6, and an adult female and two young shot on Navassa Island on May 10. One of the young is in down with contour feathers appearing on the back. The other has wings and tail partly developed and adult feathers appearing on back and breast. These specimens establish this species as a breeding bird of Navassa Island. Hundreds were observed here on the date when specimens were taken.

The frigate-bird was recorded also at Anse à Galets on March 22 and at Île à Vache on April 28.

Order CICONIIFORMES

Suborder ARDEAE

Family ARDEIDAE, Herons and Bitterns

ARDEA HERODIAS ADOXA Oberholser

WEST INDIAN GREAT BLUE HERON

Ardea herodias adoxa OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 43, Dec. 12, 1912, p. 544 (Curaçao Island).

A female was collected near the mouth of the Gibara River near Gibara, Cuba, on February 24. This specimen has the wing 430 mm, its small size and pale coloration being normal for the West Indian form.

A young bird barely grown was caught by a native 10 miles east of Baradères, Haiti, April 6. The fact that this individual was only recently from the nest indicates breeding for this species somewhere in that region, no nesting colonies being definitely known at this time either in Haiti or in the Dominican Republic. Two great blue herons were seen at Anse à Galets on Gonave Island on March 22.

CASMERODIUS ALBUS EGRETTA (Gmelin)

EGRET

Ardea Egretta GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 629 (Cayenne).

An adult female egret was taken by Lee Parish on the Moa River opposite Cayo Grande de Moa, Cuba, on March 8. The bird is in

full nuptial plumage in beautiful condition. Barbour⁵ records both the egret and the snowy heron as rare in Cuba to-day.

LEUCOPHOYX THULA THULA (Molina)

SNOWY HERON

Ardea Thula MOLINA, Sagg. Stor. Nat. Chili, 1782, p. 235 (Chile).

Male and female were taken by S. W. Parish 4 miles east of Gibara, Cuba, on February 22. Both birds are in fully developed nuptial plumage in beautiful condition.

In view of the few records of this handsome heron for Haiti, it is of interest to report an adult female in beautiful breeding dress with the plumes fully developed taken by S. W. Parish on Grande Cayemite Island on April 12. The species has not been reported previously from this island.

Peters⁶ is correct in using the genus *Leucophoyx* Sharpe for this species, which differs decidedly from *Egretta garzetta*, type of the genus *Egretta*, in form of crest and breast feathers.

HYDRANASSA TRICOLOR RUFICOLLIS (Gosse)

LOUISIANA HERON

Egretta ruficollis GOSSE, Birds of Jamaica, 1847, p. 338 (Burnt Savanna River, Jamaica).

A male, fully adult, was obtained at the mouth of the Moa River near Cayo Grande de Moa, Cuba, on March 16.

Another male in worn postjuvénal dress was collected at Petit Trou de Nippes, Haiti, April 9. Two others in full breeding plumage were secured on Grande Cayemite Island on April 12, and Île à Vache on May 6. One was seen on Petite Gonave Island on March 19. A specimen shot on Bug Island opposite Corail on April 18 was preserved in alcohol.

FLORIDA CAERULEA CAERULESCENS (Latham)

LITTLE BLUE HERON

Ardea caerulescens LATHAM, Index Orn., vol. 2, 1790, p. 690 (Cayenne).

Two were obtained near Gibara on February 21 and 24; one from Puerto de Tánamo, Cuba, March 2; and one from Cayo Grande de Moa, March 4. One of these is an immature bird in white dress, while the others are adults. The latter resemble other birds from the West Indies in darker coloration when compared with skins from the Southeastern United States.

⁵ Mem. Nutt. Orn. Club, no. 6, June, 1923, p. 28.

⁶ Check-list of birds of the world, vol. 1, 1931, p. 113.

Three specimens from Haiti prepared as skins include adults in full breeding plumage taken on Petite Gonave Island on March 19 and Petite Cayemite on April 14. A young bird in mixed slate and white dress was collected on Île à Vache on May 3.

Of three of these birds preserved in skeleton form two were taken 4 miles east of Gibara, Cuba, on February 22, and another at Grand-Boucan, Haiti, on April 9. Two taken at Bug Island, opposite Corail, Haiti, on April 18 were preserved in alcohol.

BUTORIDES VIRESCENS MACULATUS (Boddaert)

WEST INDIAN GREEN HERON

Cancroma maculata BODDAERT, Table Planches Enl., 1783, p. 54 (Martinique, Lesser Antilles).

Two males collected above the mouth of the Río Gibara, near the town of Gibara, Cuba, on February 24 and 25, are representatives of the West Indian race of this species. They have wing measurements of 166 and 168 mm, respectively.

Adult specimens of this heron were taken at Montet near Port au Prince on March 27; on Petite Gonave Island on March 19; 10 miles east of Baradères on April 6; Grande Cayemite on April 13 (skeleton); and on Île à Vache on April 28 and May 3. Three young birds were taken from a nest on Île à Vache on the date last mentioned. One of these, recently from the egg, has the long down of the upper surface and wings mouse gray, and of the under surface white.

NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA VIOLACEA (Linnaeus)

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

Ardea violacea LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 143 (South Carolina).

A male was collected on Cayo Grande de Moa, Cuba, on March 4.

Three in immature plumage were obtained at Baradères, Haiti, on April 10, and on Petite Cayemite Island on April 13 and 15. An adult female was collected on Île à Vache on May 6, and skeletons were taken at the same point April 30 and May 6. One skeleton and two young in alcohol come from Bigie Bay, April 23.

IXOBRYCHUS EXILIS EXILIS (Gmelin)

EASTERN LEAST BITTERN

Ardea exilis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 645 (Jamaica).

Three were obtained at Montet near Port au Prince on March 27, 1930, when about 15 were observed along a small stream. The two skins preserved, a pair, seem normal in coloration.

Order ANSERIFORMES

Family ANATIDAE, Ducks, Geese, and Swans

DENDROCYGNA ARBOREA (Linnaeus)

WEST INDIAN TREE-DUCK

Anas arborea LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 128 (Jamaica ⁷).

One male and three females were secured by S. W. Parish on Île à Vache in May.

Order FALCONIFORMES

Suborder FALCONES

Family ACCIPITRIDAE, Hawks and Eagles

BUTEO JAMAICENSIS JAMAICENSIS (Gmelin)

WEST INDIAN RED-TAILED HAWK

Falco jamaicensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 266 (Jamaica).

Two adult specimens in fine plumage were taken, a male at the western end of Gonave Island on March 21, and a female on Petite Cayemite on April 10. The female has the dark area on the abdomen more extensive and the black more nearly continuous than the male.

BUTEO RIDGWAYI (Cory)

RIDGWAY'S HAWK

Rupornis ridgwayi CORY, Quart. Journ. Boston Zoöl. Soc., vol. 2, Oct., 1883, p. 46 (Samaná, Dominican Republic).

The three skins taken on Île à Vache on April 30 and May 1 constitute records from a new locality for an interesting bird that apparently is now rare except on the Cayemite Islands where Abbott secured a number. Two of the skins obtained are adult males, and the third is an immature bird fully grown. The species has been seldom recorded in recent years on the main island and may be diminishing in numbers. A female taken on April 30 was preserved as a skeleton.

Doctor Hellmayr informs me that Cory's types were labeled Samaná, the male being taken on April 19 and the female on April 4, 1883, so that Samaná, Dominican Republic, is the type locality for this species.

Peters ⁸ holds that the group of species usually segregated as the genus *Rupornis* has no trenchant characters that will separate them from *Buteo*, in which assumption he appears correct.

⁷ See Peters, Check-list of birds of the world, vol. 1, 1931, p. 154.

⁸ Check-list of birds of the world, vol. 1, 1931, p. 228.

Family FALCONIDAE, Falcons and Caracaras

FALCO SPARVERIUS SPARVERIOIDES Vigors

CUBAN SPARROW HAWK

Falco sparverioides VIGORS, Zool. Journ., vol. 3, Dec., 1827, p. 436 (Havana, Cuba).

The usual two color phases are represented in the four specimens obtained. Male and female obtained above the mouth of Río Gibara, near Gibara, Cuba, are in the light phase, while two others, also male and female, from the Río Fabrico, opposite Cayo Grande de Moa, are strongly rufescent.

FALCO SPARVERIUS DOMINICENSIS Gmelin

HISPANIOLAN SPARROW HAWK

Falco dominicensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 285 (Hispaniola).

Skins were taken as follows: Male, western end of Gonave Island, Haiti, March 21; Thomazeau, April 1; Petite Cayemite Island, April 14; Île à Vache, April 27. These show the usual variation in the amount of brown across the chest.

Order GRUIFORMES

Suborder GRUES

Family ARAMIDAE, Limpkins

ARAMUS PICTUS ELUCUS Peters

LIMPKIN

Aramus pictus elucus PETERS, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, Jan. 30, 1925, p. 143 (Sosúa, Dominican Republic).

A male, an excellent specimen, was obtained by S. W. Parish at Montet near Port au Prince on May 17. This bird has the following measurements: Wing, 317; tail, 132.2; culmen from base, 111.5; and tarsus, 113.5 mm.

Family RALLIDAE, Rails

RALLUS LONGIROSTRIS VAFER Wetmore

HISPANIOLAN CLAPPER RAIL

Rallus longirostris vafes WETMORE, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 41, June 29, 1928, p. 121 (Étroites, Gonave Island, Haiti).

Three specimens taken include a male from Petite Gonave Island, March 19; a female from Petit Trou de Nippes, April 9; and a male

from Grande Cayemite Island, April 11. These agree in color with the series of skins from which this subspecies was described. The three localities represent new records in the distribution of this bird. Measurements are as follows:

Males: Wing, 152–154; tail, 65.4–68.7; culmen from base, 67.5–68.7; tarsus, 59–59.5 mm.

Female: Wing, 143.6; tail, 59; culmen from base, 60.8; tarsus, 51.9 mm.

The specimen from Grande Cayemite is the first report of this bird from that island.

IONORNIS MARTINICUS (Linnaeus)

PURPLE GALLINULE

Fulica martinica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 259 (Martinique).

A female was collected by Lee Parish on April 10 near Baradères.

GALLINULA CHLOROPUS PORTORICENSIS Danforth

ANTILLEAN GALLINULE

Gallinula chloropus portoricensis DANFORTH, Auk, 1925, p. 560 (Cartagena Lagoon, Porto Rico).

Two skins were obtained at Montet, near Port au Prince, where these birds were common, on March 27. On this date a nest containing one egg was found. Another was collected at Petit Trou de Nippes on April 9, and still another on Île à Vache on May 6. Skeletons were prepared at all three localities.

Order CHARADRIIFORMES

Suborder CHARADRII

Family CHARADRIIDAE, Plovers, Turnstones, and Surf-birds

CHARADRIUS SEMIPALMATUS Bonaparte

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER

Charadrius semipalmatus BONAPARTE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 5, Aug., 1825, p. 98 (Coast of New Jersey).

A female was collected on Petite Gonave Island on March 19, and two were seen at Montet, near Port au Prince, on March 28.

PAGOLLA WILSONIA RUFINUCHA (Ridgway)

RUFOUS-NAPED PLOVER

Aegialitis Wilsonius var. *rufinucha* RIDGWAY, Amer. Nat., vol. 8, Feb., 1874, p. 109 (Spanishtown, Jamaica).

Two males obtained on March 4 on Cayo Grande de Moa, Cuba, have the darker dorsal coloration that distinguishes the West Indian

form of this bird from that of southeastern North America. According to Barbour this plover is an uncommon resident in Cuba. Two others shot at the same locality were made into skeletons. In Haiti specimens of this bird were obtained at Grand-Boucan on April 9, and on Grande Cayemite on April 13.

OXYECHUS VOCIFERUS RUBIDUS Riley

WEST INDIAN KILLDEER

Oxyechus vociferus rubidus RILEY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 22, Apr. 17, 1909, p. 88 (Hispaniola).

A female, representative of the resident race of killdeer, was taken at Petit Trou de Nippes on April 9. This specimen is very small, having a wing measurement of only 147.1 mm. Another collected at the same time was preserved as a skeleton.

SQUATAROLA SQUATAROLA CYNOSURAE Thayer and Bangs

AMERICAN BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER

Squatarola squatarola cynosurae THAYER and BANGS, Proc. New England Zool. Club, vol. 5, Apr. 9, 1914, p. 23 (Baillie Island, Arctic America).

A female still in winter plumage was shot above the mouth of the Río Gibara, near Gibara, Cuba, on February 25, and a male in full winter dress was obtained at Grand-Boucan on April 9.

ARENARIA INTERPRES MORINELLA (Linnaeus)

RUDDY TURNSTONE

Tringa Morinella LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 249 (coast of Georgia).

One obtained on Bug Island, near Corail, Haiti, on April 18, was preserved in alcohol.

Family SCOLOPACIDAE, Woodcock, Snipe, and Sandpipers

ACTITIS MACULARIA (Linnaeus)

SPOTTED SANDPIPER

Tringa macularia LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 249 (Pennsylvania).

Skeletons were obtained near the mouth of the Gibara River, Cuba, on February 24, and at Cayo Grande de Moa on March 4.

A female in full breeding plumage was collected on Île à Vache, Haiti, on May 6. The date is rather late for this migrant from the north.

TRINGA SOLITARIA SOLITARIA Wilson

EASTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER

Tringa solitaria WILSON, Amer. Orn., vol. 7, 1813, p. 53, pl. 58, fig. 3 (Pocono Mountains, Pa.).

A female in full summer plumage was taken at Montet, near Port au Prince, on March 28.

CATOPTROPHORUS SEMIPALMATUS SEMIPALMATUS (Gmelin)

EASTERN WILLET

Scolopax semipalmata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 659 (New York).

A male in full breeding plumage was taken on Cayo Grande de Moa on March 4. Barbour, in his memoir on the avifauna of this island,⁹ says that he has seen few willets in Cuba.

TOTANUS FLAVIPES (Gmelin)

LESSER YELLOWLEGS

Scolopax flavipes GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 659 (New York).

One preserved as a skeleton was obtained near the mouth of the Gibara River, Cuba, on February 24. A female in summer plumage, except for the back where it is still in molt, was taken on Petite Gonave Island on March 19. Another preserved as a skeleton was taken at the same place on the same date, and one was seen at Montet, near Port au Prince, on March 28.

PISOBIA MINUTILLA (Vieillot)

LEAST SANDPIPER

Tringa minutilla VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., vol. 34, 1819, p. 466 (Halifax, Nova Scotia).

A female was obtained at Grand-Boucan on April 9.

EREUNETES PUSILLUS (Linnaeus)

SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER

Tringa pusilla LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 252 (Hispaniola).

A female was secured at Grand-Boucan on April 9.

⁹ Barbour, T., Mem. Nuttall Orn. Club, no. 6, June, 1923, p. 67.

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE, Avocets and Stilts

HIMANTOPUS MEXICANUS (Müller)

BLACK-NECKED STILT

Charadrius Mexicanus MÜLLER, Natursyst., Suppl., 1776, p. 117 (Mexico).

Four skins obtained were collected by Lee and S. W. Parish at Petit Trou de Nippes and Grand-Boucan on April 9; Petite Cayemite Island on April 13; and Île à Vache on May 6. These localities give additional detail in the distribution of this species, which is resident locally in the coastal plain.

Order COLUMBIFORMES

Suborder COLUMBAE

Family COLUMBIDAE, Doves and Pigeons

COLUMBA LEUCOCEPHALA Linnaeus

WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON.

Columba leucocephala LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 164 (Bahama Islands).

Two specimens of this widely distributed pigeon were taken on the Río Fabrico opposite Cayo Grande de Moa, Cuba, on March 6 and 8. In Haiti seven others were prepared as skins as follows: Petite Gonave Island, March 19, two males; Grande Cayemite Island, April 11, male; Petite Cayemite Island, April 12 and 13, male and female; Île à Vache, April 30 and May 2, two males. In addition to these a number of skulls and skeletons were preserved. The species was common in all these island localities.

COLUMBA SQUAMOSA Bonnaterra

SCALED PIGEON

Columba squamosa BONNATERRE, Tableau Enc. Méth., vol. 1, 1792, p. 234 (Guadeloupe Island, West Indies).

Two were shot on the Río Fabrico opposite Cayo Grande de Moa on March 7 and 8.

ZENAIDA ZENAIDA ZENAIDA (Bonaparte)

ZENAIDA DOVE

Columba zenaida BONAPARTE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 5, June 30, 1825, p. 30 (Florida Keys).

A female taken at Cayo Grande de Moa, Cuba, on March 6, was preserved as a skeleton, and the following day a male in deeply col-

ored plumage was obtained. An adult female was taken at the western end of Gonave Island March 21, and a male, prepared as a skeleton, on Grande Cayemite on April 12. The species is here first recorded for the last island mentioned.

ZENAIDURA MACROURA MACROURA (Linnaeus)

CUBAN MOURNING DOVE

Columba macroura LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 164 (Cuba).

An adult male was taken near Gibara, Cuba, on February 22. Two eggs collected near the same point on February 24 are white and have the following measurements: 27.4 by 20.3 and 27.1 by 20 mm. In Haiti a male mourning dove was secured near Montet on March 28.

MELOPELIA ASIATICA ASIATICA (Linnaeus)

EASTERN WHITE-WINGED DOVE

Columba asiatica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 163 (Jamaica).

A female was taken at Puerto de Tánamo, Cuba, on March 2. This bird has the rump brownish like the back, instead of gray as in other skins seen from Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Old Providence Island. It is the only one from Cuba in the collections of the National Museum.

Other skins were obtained on Petite Gonave Island on March 19; ten miles southwest of Port au Prince on March 31; at Grand-Boucan on April 9; and on Petite Cayemite on April 12. Birds were observed near the western end of Gonave Island on March 21. Skeleton or alcoholic specimens were obtained at Bug Island, opposite Corail, on April 18, and at Île à Vache on May 3, two juvenile birds being included from the latter locality.

COLUMBIGALLINA PASSERINA INSULARIS Ridgway

CUBAN GROUND DOVE

Columbigallina passerina insularis RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 10, 1887, p. 574 (Grand Cayman).

Two males and one female were obtained near Gibara on February 21. On February 24 a set of two eggs was taken here, one of them being broken. The other measures 21.9 by 16.4 mm. The size of this egg is similar to that of specimens I have seen from Haiti.

Four skins taken on Petite Cayemite Island on April 13 and 15, and three obtained on Île à Vache on April 30, are similar to specimens from the main island of Haiti. In addition to these, skeletons or alcoholics were obtained at the western end of Gonave Island on March 21, and at Grand-Boucan on April 9, with others from Gibara, Petite Cayemite, and Île à Vache.

It has recently been decided that the generic name for this group, currently known as *Chaemepelia* (also spelled *Chamaepelia*), must again become *Columbigallina*.¹⁰

COLUMBIGALLINA PASSERINA NAVASSAE (Wetmore)

NAVASSA GROUND DOVE

Chaemepelia passerina navassae WETMORE, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 43, Sept. 26, 1930, p. 149 (Navassa Island).

This race, similar to *C. p. insularis* but grayer, less brownish on the dorsal surface, lighter below, and averaging somewhat smaller, was described from two males and three females collected on Navassa Island on May 10 by S. W. Parish and W. M. Perrygo. Following is the original description of the type specimen:

Type, U. S. N. M. No. 317212, male adult, Navassa Island, May 10, 1930, collected by W. M. Perrygo (original number, 566). Back, rump, and upper tail-coverts hair brown; hindneck and posterior part of crown dawn gray, with each feather margined narrowly with deep neutral gray, producing a scalloped appearance; forepart of crown slightly brighter than avellaneous; lesser and middle wing-coverts and inner scapulars between vinaceous-fawn and fawn color, becoming grayer toward outer margin of wing, the inner feathers spotted with plum purple, the spots having a metallic sheen; concealed portions of primaries and outer secondaries pecan brown; inner secondaries and tips and outer margins of outer secondaries and primaries blackish brown; ninth primary with a very narrow whitish margin on distal part of outer web; sixth to eighth primaries with a narrow margin of pecan brown on outer web; primary coverts pecan brown at base and dull blackish at tips; middle pair of rectrices deep mouse gray; others black with a narrow white edging on outer web of outermost at distal end; chin and throat whitish with a wash of avellaneous; line behind eye vinaceous-fawn; feathers of sides of head and sides of upper foreneck pale vinaceous-fawn, with narrow terminal margins of fawn color; those of lower foreneck and breast blackish basally, with a narrow margin of pale vinaceous-fawn and a very narrow distal edging of fawn color; lower breast and sides between avellaneous and vinaceous-fawn; abdomen dull whitish; under tail-coverts basally hair brown, margined broadly with dull whitish; under surface of wings Mikado brown. Bill blackish at tip; yellowish brown basally; cere blackish brown; tarsus and toes dull sayal brown (from dried skins).

Measurements are as follows: Males, five specimens: Wing, 79.6–82 (80.9); tail, 51.6–57.5 (54.8); culmen with cere, 9.8 (10.8¹¹); tarsus, 14.8–16 (15.2) mm.

¹⁰ This name is used in the A. O. U. check-list of North American birds, 4th ed., 1931, p. 155.

¹¹ Four specimens.

Females, five specimens: Wing, 76.2–83 (80); tail, 52.4–57.5 (53.6); culmen with cere, 11.1–11.7 (11.4¹²); tarsus, 13.8–15.8 (14.7) mm.

Type, male: Wing, 81; tail, 55; culmen with cere, 10.8; tarsus, 14.8 mm.

The differences marking the ground dove of Navassa Island were first observed in examining three males and three females in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History obtained in July, 1917, by R. H. Beck. These skins were in considerably worn dress, and after some consideration they were laid aside, since there was possibility that the lighter coloration was due to wear and fading. The receipt of five skins in unworn plumage taken during work of the Parish-Smithsonian expedition of 1930 substantiates the earlier observations of lighter color and leaves no hesitation in describing this race. The differences noted are more obvious in females than in males.

Though occasional skins of *C. p. insularis* are closely similar to *C. p. navassae*, the average of *insularis* is decidedly darker. It is interesting to note that the variation of the Navassa Island bird is in the direction of *C. p. exigua* Riley from Mona Island in the passage between Porto Rico and the Dominican Republic, environmental conditions on Mona and Navassa from available information being much the same.

In addition to the skins listed one male was prepared as a skeleton.

OREOPELEIA MONTANA (Linnaeus)

RUDDY QUAIL-DOVE

Columba montana LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 163 (Jamaica).

Three specimens, one preserved as a skeleton, were taken 10 miles east of Baradères on April 6. There are few records for this species from the Republic of Haiti.

OREOPELEIA CHRYSIA (Bonaparte)

KEY WEST QUAIL-DOVE

Geotrygon chrysia BONAPARTE, Comp. Rend. Acad. Sci. (Paris), vol. 40, 1855, p. 100 (Florida).

A female was secured by Lee Parish on Petite Cayemite Island on April 17. A male obtained on Gonave Island on March 23 was prepared as a skeleton.

¹² Three specimens.

Order PSITTACIFORMES

Family PSITTACIDAE, Parrots, Paroquets, and Macaws

AMAZONA LEUCOCEPHALA LEUCOCEPHALA (Linnaeus)

CUBAN PARROT

Psittacus leucocephalus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 100 (Cuba).

Two males and one female made into skins were taken on the Río Fabrico opposite Cayo Grande de Moa on March 6 and 7. Others obtained were prepared as skeletons and alcoholics. The form of this bird found on the island of Cuba proper is reputed to be growing steadily more rare.

Order CUCULIFORMES

Suborder CUCULI

Family CUCULIDAE, Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Anis

COCCYZUS MINOR TERES Peters

MANGROVE CUCKOO

Coccyzus minor teres PETERS, Proc. New England Zool. Club, vol. 9, June 24, 1927, p. 112 (Sosúa, Dominican Republic).

A female was obtained at Palma, in the interior of Gonave Island back of Anse à Galets, on March 23, and a male and a female were secured on Île à Vache on April 27. The latter seem similar to birds from the main island.

SAUROTHERA MERLINI MERLINI d'Orbigny

CUBAN LIZARD-CUCKOO

Saurothera merlini D'ORBIGNY, in La Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Isla de Cuba, pt. 2, vol. Aves, 1839, p. 115, pl. 25 (Cuba).

Skins were forwarded from Gibara on February 25; Tánamo on March 2; and the Río Moa opposite Cayo Grande de Moa on March 6.

SAUROTHERA LONGIROSTRIS LONGIROSTRIS (Hermann)

HISPANIOLAN LIZARD-CUCKOO

Cuculus longirostris HERMANN, Tab. Affin. Anim., 1783, p. 186 (Hispaniola).

Male and female were taken at Bigie Bay on April 21. A male secured near Baradères on April 6 was prepared as a skeleton.

CROTOPHAGA ANI Linnaeus

ANI

Crotophaga ani LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 105 (Jamaica).

Three were obtained at Gibara, Cuba, on February 21, and one on the Río Fabrico opposite Cayo Grande de Moa on March 8. Other skins were forwarded from near Port au Prince on March 28, Grande Cayemite Island on April 12, Île à Vache on April 27 and 30, and Navassa Island on May 10. The specimen from Navassa seems to indicate that this curious bird is found there regularly, since there is an old skin in the National Museum obtained on this island December 3, 1890, by J. F. R. Dufour.

Order STRIGIFORMES

Family TYTONIDAE, Barn Owls

TYTO GLAUCOPS (Kaup)

HISPANIOLAN BARN OWL

Strix glaucops KAUP, Jardine's Contr. Ornith., 1852, p. 118 (Dominican Republic).

A female was taken in a cave 10 miles east of Baradères on April 6. This bird is in the brownish phase of plumage.

Family STRIGIDAE, Typical Owls

SPEOTYTO CUNICULARIA TROGLODYTES Wetmore and Swales

HISPANIOLAN BURROWING OWL

Speotyto cunicularia troglodytes WETMORE and SWALES, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 155, Mar. 7, 1931, p. 239 (Haiti).

Male and female were taken at Thomazeau on April 1 by Lee Parish.

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Suborder CAPRIMULGI

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE, Goatsuckers

ANTROSTOMUS CAROLINENSIS (Gmelin)

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW

Caprimulgus carolinensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 1028 (South Carolina).

A female was shot at Tánamo on March 1.

Order MICROPODIFORMES

Suborder MICROPODII

Family MICROPODIDAE, Swifts

TACHORNIS PHOENICOBIA PHOENICOBIA GOSSE

PALM SWIFT

Tachornis phoenicobia GOSSE, Birds of Jamaica, 1847, p. 58 (Jamaica).

A female of this interesting swift was taken by Lee Parish at Petit Trou de Nippes on April 9.

Suborder TROCHILI

Family TROCHILIDAE, Hummingbirds

MELLISUGA MINIMA VIELLOTI (Shaw)

HISPANIOLAN VERVAIN HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus vielloti SHAW, Gen. Zool., vol. 8, pt. 1, 1812, p. 347 (Hispaniola).

Specimens that were preserved in alcohol were obtained on Gonave Island on March 23, and on Petite Cayemite Island on April 13 and 14.

RICCORDIA RICORDII RICORDII (Gervais)

RICORD'S EMERALD HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus ricordii GERVAIS, Mag. Zool., Mar., 1835, Cl. II, pls. 41, 42 (Santiago, Cuba).

A male was taken near Gibara on February 21, and a female on Turones Cay, near Puerto de Tánamo, on March 2.

ANTHRACOTHORAX DOMINICUS (Linnaeus)

HISPANIOLAN MANGO HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus dominicus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 191 (Hispaniola).

This large hummingbird is represented by five skins and five skeletons and alcoholics taken on Gonave Island on March 21 and 23; Petite Cayemite Island on April 13 and 17; and Île à Vache on April 30 and May 1. The species is common on Gonave, and is reported here for the first time from Petite Cayemite and Île à Vache.

Order TROGONIFORMES

Family TROGONIDAE, Trogons

TEMNOTROGON ROSEIGASTER (Vieillot)

HISPANIOLAN TROGON

Trogon roseigaster VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., vol 8, 1817, p. 314 (Hispaniola).

A male and a female in excellent plumage were taken 10 miles east of Baradères, Haiti, on April 6 by W. M. Perrygo. A skeleton of this species was prepared at Petit Trou de Nippes on April 9, and another at Bigie on April 23.

PRIOTELUS TEMNURUS TEMNURUS (Temminck)

CUBAN TROGON

Trogon temnurus TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Planch. Col. Ois., livr. 55, Feb., 1825, pl. 326 ("Cuba et à la Havane").

Three taken were obtained at Puerto de Tánamo on March 1 and 2, and 2 miles above the mouth of the Río Moa, opposite Cayo Grande de Moa, on March 6.

Order CORACIIFORMES

Suborder ALCEDINES

Family ALCEDINIDAE, Kingfishers

MEGACERYLE ALCYON ALCYON (Linnaeus)

EASTERN BELTED KINGFISHER

Alcedo aleyon LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 115 (South Carolina).

A female was secured near Baradères on April 11 by S. W. Parish. This bird is in considerably worn plumage and apparently had not renewed its plumage properly at the last molt.

Family TODIDAE, Todies

TODUS MULTICOLOR EXILIS Barbour and Brooks

EASTERN CUBAN TODY

Todus multicolor exilis BARBOUR and BROOKS, Proc. New England Zoöl. Club, vol. 6, Jan. 13, 1917, p. 51 (Preston, Nipe Bay, Province of Oriente, Cuba).

Two were taken near Puerto de Tánamo, Cuba, on March 1.

Examination of the considerable series of Cuban todies in the National Museum collections indicates that the two races differentiated by Barbour and Brooks are easily distinguished, the eastern

bird having the blue on the side of the neck paler, and the yellow patch at the base of the forehead slightly duller and of less extent. As the ranges of the two forms remain to be worked out in detail, localities for the specimens in our collection are listed, as follows:

Todus multicolor multicolor: Baños San Vicente, San Diego de los Baños, Cabanas, and El Guama in Pinar del Río Province; Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.

Todus multicolor exilis: Santiago, Guantnamo, San Luis, Guama, El Cobre, and Puerto de Tánamo, in Oriente Province.

TODUS SUBULATUS Gray

HISPANIOLAN TODY

Todus subulatus "Gould" GRAY, Gen. Birds, vol. 1, Apr., 1847, pl. 22 (Hispaniola).

Skins and alcoholics of the omnipresent lowland tody were obtained at the western end of Gonave Island, Haiti, on March 21, and a skin 10 miles east of Baradères on April 6. A skeleton was preserved at Bigie on April 23.

Order PICIFORMES

Suborder PICI

Family PICIDAE, Woodpeckers

XIPHIDIOPICUS PERCUSSUS PERCUSSUS (Temminck)

CUBAN GREEN WOODPECKER

Picus percussus TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Planch. Col. Ois., livr. 66, June, 1826, pl. 390 and 424, with text (Cuba).

Two were taken at Tánamo, March 1.

CHRYSERPES STRIATUS (Müller)

HISPANIOLAN WOODPECKER

Picus striatus MÜLLER, Vollst. Naturs., Suppl. Reg.-Band, 1776, p. 91 (Hispaniola).

Skins of this abundant woodpecker were obtained at Port au Prince on March 28 and 31, ten miles east of Baradères on April 6, and near Petit Trou de Nippes on April 9. Two skeletons were preserved from Thomazeau on April 1 and Baradères on April 6.

CENTURUS SUPERCILIARIS SUPERCILIARIS (Temminck)

SUPERCILIARY WOODPECKER

Picus superciliaris TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Planch. Col. Ois., livr. 73, July, 1827, pl. 433, with text (Cuba).

Four specimens: Gibara, February 25; Tánamo, March 2; mouth of Río Moa, opposite Cayo Grande de Moa, March 6.

NESOCTITES MICROMEGAS (Sundevall)

HISPANIOLAN PICULET

Picumnus micromegas SUNDEVALL, Consp. Avium Pic., 1866, p. 96 (Hispaniola).

Two males were obtained by S. W. Parish and W. M. Perrygo 10 miles east of Baradères. The piculet was collected a little farther east, near Miragoane, by James Bond, and from the present record it may be expected to range throughout the southwestern peninsula.

Order PASSERIFORMES

Suborder TYRANNI

Family TYRANNIDAE, Tyrant Flycatchers

TYRANNUS DOMINICENSIS DOMINICENSIS (Gmelin)

GRAY KINGBIRD

Lanius dominicensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 302 (Hispaniola).

The 11 skins taken of the omnipresent gray kingbird come from the following localities: Gibara, Cuba, February 25; 10 miles southwest of Port au Prince, Haiti, March 31; Petite Gonave Island, March 19; Grande Cayemite Island, April 13; Petite Cayemite Island, April 12 and 13; Île à Vache, April 30 and May 3. The presence of this bird on the smaller islands is of interest.

Young individuals preserved in alcohol were taken on Petite Cayemite on April 16 and on Île à Vache on May 3.

TYRANNUS CUBENSIS Richmond

GIANT KINGBIRD

Tyrannus cubensis RICHMOND, Auk, 1898, p. 330 (Cuba).

A male was taken on March 8 near the mouth of the Río Fabrico, opposite Cayo Grande de Moa. The giant kingbird is reported now to be rare.

TOLMARCHUS CAUDIFASCIATUS CAUDIFASCIATUS (d'Orbigny)

CUBAN PETCHARY

Tyrannus caudifasciatus D'ORBIGNY, in La Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba, pt. 2, vol. 3, Aves, 1839, p. 70, pl. 12 (Cuba).

Three were taken at Gibara on February 21 and one at Puerto de Tánamo on March 2.

TOLMARCHUS GABBII (Lawrence)

HISPANIOLAN PETCHARY

Pitangus Gabbii LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. 11, 1876, p. 288 (Hato Viejo, Mao River, Province of Santiago, Dominican Republic).

A female was taken on the Baradères Peninsula on April 8.

MYIARCHUS SAGRAE SAGRAE (Gundlach)

CUBAN CRESTED FLYCATCHER; LA SAGRA'S FLYCATCHER

Muscicapa Sagrae GUNDLACH, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., vol. 6, 1852, p. 313 (Cuba).

A female comes from Puerto de Tánamo taken on March 1.

MYIARCHUS DOMINICENSIS (Bryant)

HISPANIOLAN FLYCATCHER

Tyrannula stolidus (var. *dominicensis*) BRYANT, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 11, May, 1867, p. 90 (Port au Prince, Haiti).

This small flycatcher is represented by a series of six skins from the following localities: Montet, near Port au Prince, March 28; Gonave Island, March 21; Petite Cayemite Island, April 12 and 14; and Île à Vache, May 6. It has not been recorded previously from the two latter localities.

BLACICUS CARIBAEUS (d'Orbigny)

CUBAN WOOD PEWEE

Muscipeta caribaea D'ORBIGNY, in La Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba, pt. 2, vol. 3, Aves, 1839, p. 77 (Cuba).

Two were taken at Gibara on February 21, and a third at Puerto de Tánamo on March 1. After comparison of a very good series, I consider the wood pewee of Cuba specifically distinct from that of the Bahamas, though Doctor Hellmayr¹³ has treated them as geographic representatives of the same species.

¹³ Catalogue of birds of Americas, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., zool. ser., vol. 13, Apr. 11, 1927, p. 204.

Suborder PASSERES

Family HIRUNDINIDAE, Swallows

RIPARIA RIPARIA RIPARIA (Linnaeus)

BANK SWALLOW

Hirundo riparia LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 192 (Sweden).

A specimen of this migrant from North America was taken near the western end of Île à Vache on April 27 by S. W. Parish. The record is of particular interest since the species has been taken only once before in Hispaniola, the previous record being that of Ritter, who reports that he obtained one during his travels in Haiti in 1820 and 1821. The bank swallow is known as a migrant in the adjacent islands of Porto Rico, Cuba, and Jamaica and may therefore be more regular in occurrence in Hispaniola than the two observations at present known seem to indicate.

PETROCHELIDON FULVA FULVA (Vieillot)

HISPANIOLAN CLIFF SWALLOW

Hirundo fulva VIEILLOT, His. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., vol. 1, 1807 (1808?), p. 62, pl. 32 (Hispaniola).

Half a dozen pairs were observed about the low cliffs at the western end of Gonave Island on March 21 and two birds were taken. A male and a female in full plumage were secured at the western end of Île à Vache, May 2. Following are measurements for these specimens:

Male: Wing, 99; tail, 43.3; culmen from base, 8.5; tarsus, 10.8 mm.

Females (two specimens): Wing, 99.7–100.8; tail, 43.6–45; culmen from base, 8.4–8.8; tarsus, 11.2–12 mm.

One preserved as a skeleton was taken at the same point on May 5.

PROGNE DOMINICENSIS (Gmelin)

CARIBBEAN MARTIN

Hirundo dominicensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 1025 (Hispaniola).

Two adult males were secured 10 miles east of Baradères on April 6.

Family MIMIDAE, Mockingbirds and Thrashers

MIMUS POLYGLOTTOS ORPHEUS (Linnaeus)

JAMAICAN MOCKINGBIRD

Turdus orpheus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 169 (Jamaica).

A male of this widely distributed mocker was taken near Gibara on February 21.

MIMUS POLYGLOTTOS DOMINICUS (Linnaeus)

HISPANIOLAN MOCKINGBIRD

Turdus dominicus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 295 (Hispaniola).

Five adult birds were obtained at Montet, near Port au Prince, on March 28; at the western end of Gonave Island on March 21; on Petite Cayemite Island on April 16; and on Île à Vache on April 27 and 30.

DUMETELLA CAROLINENSIS (Linnaeus)

CATBIRD

Muscicapa carolinensis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 328 (Virginia).

The catbird was taken at Gibara on February 24 and at Puerto de Tánamo on March 2. This species is a common winter resident in Cuba.

Family TURDIDAE, Thrushes, Bluebirds, and Solitaires

MIMOCICHLA RUBRIPES RUBRIPES (Temminck)

RED-LEGGED THRUSH

Turdus rubripes TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Planch. Col. Ois., vol. 2, livr. 69, Oct., 1826, pl. 409 (Cuba).

A pair taken on February 21 four miles east of Gibara are typical of the red-legged thrush in the extent of brown on the abdomen.

MIMOCICHLA RUBRIPES SCHISTACEA Baird

SLATE-COLORED THRUSH

Mimocichla schistacea BAIRD, Rev. Amer. Birds, July, 1864, p. 37 (Monte Verde, Cuba).

A male was obtained on March 2 at Punta Gorda near Puerto de Tánamo, and a male and a female were taken on March 6 on the mainland near Cayo Grande de Moa. These three birds have the abdomen white without trace of brown.

This form seems to be restricted in its range in eastern Cuba, the occurrence of typical *M. r. rubripes* at Gibara only a short distance west of the points listed above being indicative of the limitation of range of these races on the north coast of the island. Though typical examples of *rubripes* and *schistacea* are very distinct, in the considerable series of these birds in the United States National Museum there are numerous examples from the region of Santiago that show a wash of brown of varying extent on the posterior underparts. Others from the same localities have no trace of this color. Intergradation seems to be clearly shown, so that *schistacea* is here treated as a subspecies of *rubripes*.

MIMOCICHLA ARDOSIACEA ARDOSIACEA (Vieillot)

HISPANIOLAN THRUSH

Turdus ardosiaceus VIEILLOT, Tabl. Enc. Méth., vol. 2, 1822, p. 646 (Hispaniola).

A male thrush was taken 10 miles east of Baradères on April 6, and others were seen at the western end of Gonave Island on March 21, and near Anse à Galets on March 22.

Family DULIDAE, Palm-chats

DULUS DOMINICUS DOMINICUS (Linnaeus)

PALM-CHAT

Tanagra dominica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 316 (Hispaniola).

A female of the abundant palm-chat was taken at Petit Trou de Nippes on April 9, together with two juvenal birds that were placed in alcohol.

Family VIREONIDAE, Vireos

VIREO GUNDLACHII ORIENTALIS Todd

EAST CUBAN VIREO

Vireo gundlachii orientalis TODD, Ann. Carnegie Mus., vol. 10, Jan. 31, 1916, p. 256 (Arroyo Hondo, "Los Caños," Guantanamo, Cuba).

A male was secured above the mouth of the Río Gibara, near Gibara, on February 24.

The series of Gundlach's vireo in the National Museum, including 10 specimens from western Cuba and 7 from the eastern part of the island, bears out clearly the characters of difference assigned by Todd in distinguishing two races of this species. Without having examined the material in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy on which Doctor Barbour¹⁴ based his conclusion that *orientalis* was not valid, I am led to consider that it may be recognized. The eastern form is grayer above and clearer yellow below.

VIREO OLIVACEUS OLIVACEUS (Linnaeus)

JAMAICAN VIREO

Muscicapa olivacea LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 327 (Jamaica).

An extensive series of this vireo includes skins from the following localities: Gonave Island, March 21; ten miles east of Baradères, April 6; Petite Cayemite Island, April 12; Grande Cayemite Island, April 12; Île à Vache, May 1 and 2; Navassa Island, May 10. Four taken on Bug Island, opposite Corail, on April 18 were preserved in alcohol.

¹⁴ Mem. Nuttall Orn. Club, no. 6, June, 1923, p. 107.

The single specimen from Navassa Island, an adult male in fresh plumage, is similar in color to the birds of Haiti proper.

It will be recalled that Bangs and Penard¹⁵ have shown that the specific name *olivaceus* long current for the red-eyed vireo of eastern North America must apply to the Jamaican vireo, formerly known as *Vireo calidris*.

VIREO OLIVACEUS BARBATULA (Cabanis)

BLACK-WHISKERED VIREO

Phyllomanes barbatulus CABANIS, Journ. für Orn., 1855, p. 467 (Cuba).

Males of this form were secured on Gonave Island on March 21, and on Île à Vache on April 30. These are the first records of this subspecies from Hispaniola, the form being one that nests in the Bahamas, Cuba, and southern Florida. The two specimens obtained are considered migrants en route to their breeding range. It may be expected as a regular migrant in Haiti, and probably in the Dominican Republic.

This form differs from the resident Jamaican vireo in the paler, less buffy superciliary stripe and auricular region, grayer crown, duller olive-green of the back, and purer white throat and chest.

Family COEREBIDAE, Honey-creepers

COEREBA BANANIVORA BANANIVORA (Gmelin)

HISPANIOLAN HONEY-CREEPER

Motacilla bananivora GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 951 (Hispaniola).

Specimens collected come from the following localities: Western end of Gonave Island, March 21; Baradères Peninsula, April 8; Petite Cayemite Island, April 12 and 14; Bug Island, near Corail, April 18; Île à Vache, April 27 and 30 and May 2. Birds from Petite Cayemite Island and from Île à Vache appear identical with those of the main island.

Family COMPSOTHYLPIDAE, Wood Warblers

MNIOTILTA VARIA (Linnaeus)

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER

Motacilla varia LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 333 (Hispaniola).

Males were shot 4 miles east of Gibara, Cuba, on February 21 and near the mouth of the Moa River on March 6. In Haiti one was taken on April 7 on the Baradères Peninsula, and a female was obtained on Île à Vache on May 6. The last-mentioned date is a late occurrence for this migrant from the north.

¹⁵ Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 67, 1925, pp. 205-206.

COMPSOTHTYLPIS AMERICANA PUSILLA (Wilson)

NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER

Sylvia pusilla WILSON, Amer. Orn., vol. 4, 1811, p. 17, pl. 28, fig. 3 (eastern Pennsylvania).

One was obtained at Gibara on February 24, one at Puerto de Tánamo on March 2, and one near the mouth of the Río Moa, opposite Cayo Grande de Moa, on March 6.

DENDROICA PETECHIA GUNDLACHI Baird

CUBAN GOLDEN WARBLER

Dendroica gundlachi BAIRD, Rev. Amer. Birds, Apr., 1865, p. 197 (Cuba).

Two pairs were secured on Cayo Grande de Moa, Cuba, on March 4. Skeletons were prepared at Gibara on February 21, and at Cayo Grande de Moa on March 4.

DENDROICA PETECHIA ALBICOLLIS (Gmelin)

HISPANIOLAN GOLDEN WARBLER

Motacilla albicollis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 983 (Hispaniola).

A specimen from Grande Cayemite taken on April 13 and two from Petite Cayemite taken on April 16 represent new localities for this bird in Haiti. They are referable to the form of the main island, being similar to it in size and color. Following are measurements taken from these three males: Wing, 62.3, 62.9, 63.4; tail, 50.7, 50, 49.9; culmen from base, 11.5, 11.9, 12.5; tarsus, 19.5, 20.3, 21.2 mm. Four preserved in alcohol were taken on Bug Island, near Corail, April 18.

DENDROICA PETECHIA SOLARIS Wetmore

GONAVE GOLDEN WARBLER

Dendroica petechia solaris WETMORE, Smithsonian Misc. Cell., vol. 81, no. 13, May 15, 1929, p. 1 (Étroites, Gonave Island).

Two pairs of golden warblers taken on March 19 on Petite Gonave Island are, as might be expected, the race found on Gonave proper, being brighter in color and larger than skins from the adjacent coasts of the Republic of Haiti. Following are measurements from these four skins: Two males, wing, 65.7, 64.1; tail, 54.7, 54.5; culmen from base, 10.3, 11.8; tarsus, 21, 20.6 mm. Two females, wing, 61.5, 61; tail, 50.7, 53.1; culmen from base, 12, 11.8; tarsus, 21, 20.2 mm.

DENDROICA TIGRINA (Gmelin)

CAPE MAY WARBLER

Motacilla tigrina GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 985 (Canada).

One was shot near Gibara, Cuba, on February 24; one at Puerto de Tánamo on March 2; and one at Cayo Grande de Moa on March